

New Brands Applied for April 3, 1920

Brand	Earmark	Location of Brand	Name of Applicant Post Office Address
TIZ	OO	C. right ribs.	E. F. Hatch, Taylor, Arizona.
7OL	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Margaret Jackson, Flagstaff, Arizona.
4	OO	C. left ribs. H. left shoulder	George Hockderfer, Flagstaff, Arizona.
B	OO	C. left hip. H. left thigh.	Antonio Lopez, Sells, Arizona.
B	OO	C. left ribs to hip.	W. M. Bartlett, Bowie, Arizona.
B	OO	H. left thigh.	W. M. Bartlett, Bowie, Arizona.
EM	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	R. H. McElhaney, Phoenix, Arizona.
FW	OO	C. left ribs.	H. L. Johnson, Willcox, Arizona.
F	OO	C. left ribs to hip.	H. L. Johnson, Willcox, Arizona.
TR	OO	C. left ribs.	H. L. Johnson, Willcox, Arizona.
3G	OO	C. left shoulder to hip. H. left thigh.	F. H. Hall, Paradise, Arizona.
P	OO	C. right and left ribs. H. left shoulder.	H. N. Peach, Pine, Arizona.
XIT	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Clarence Martin, Duncan, Arizona.
IT	OO	C. right shoulder.	Hassayampa Creamery Phoenix, Arizona.
L	OO	C. left ribs.	H. L. Johnson, Willcox, Arizona.
2V	OO	C. left ribs.	H. L. Johnson & Matt Davis, Willcox, Ariz.
X	OO	C. left ribs. H. left shoulder.	Garland Smith & Thos. Goodwin, Wagoner.
d	OO	C. left ribs. H. left shoulder.	Lee W. Comeford, Stark, Arizona.
S	OO	C. right hip. H. right thigh.	J. L. Cox, Chiricahua, Ariz.
SEN	OO	C. left S-R-H. H. left thigh.	Johnson & Shannon, Clifton, Arizona.
S+H	OO	C. left shoulder-ribs-hip.	Johnson & Shannon, Clifton, Arizona.
S+H	OO	H. left shoulder-thigh.	Johnson & Shannon, Clifton, Arizona.
A	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Alma E. Bryce, Safford, Arizona.
Λ	OO	C. left ribs-hip. H. left jaw-shoulder.	Dode Burch, Springerville, Ariz.
W	OO	C. left side.	R. S. Anderson, Willcox, Ariz.
79	OO	C. left shoulder-hip.	Jose Olivas, Tubac, Arizona.
79	OO	H. left thigh.	Jose Olivas, Tubac, Arizona.
L	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Mrs. Frank Weltbank, Greer, Arizona.
5	OO	C. left hip. H. left thigh.	William Smith, Hackberry, Ariz.
Λ	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Mrs. Jesus Elias, Amado, Arizona.
U	OO	C. left ribs. H. left shoulder.	T. A. Steel, Tucson, Arizona.
F	OO	C. right ribs. H. left shoulder.	F. H. Patton, Flagstaff, Arizona.
F	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	J. R. Bassett, Mayer, Arizona.
B	OO	C. left hip. H. left shoulder.	Nannie O. Bearden, Douglas, Arizona.
A	OO	C. right shoulder. H. right thigh.	A. G. Techilar, Phoenix, Arizona.
A	OO	C. right thigh.	Frank Morgan & J. W. Moore, Aguila, Ariz.
ES	OO	C. right hip.	O. L. Mougeot, Phoenix, Arizona.
7A	OO	C. left jaw-ribs. H. left jaw-thigh.	Wiley Morgan, Alma, New Mexico.
Λ	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Fred Brown, Hackberry, Ariz.
Λ	OO	C. left ribs.	Coconino Cattle Co., Jerome, Arizona.
o	OO	C. left jaw-shoulder. H. left jaw-shoulder.	Clyde E. Wooton, Klondyke, Ariz.
IF	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	William Hancock, Taylor, Arizona.
5	OO	Mules left neck.	O'Brien Investment Co. Phoenix, Arizona.
3	OO	C. left hip. H. left thigh.	Jesus Acuna, Mesa, Arizona.
HE	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	D. W. Knatt, Light, Arizona.
HD	OO	C. right hip. H. right thigh.	W. J. Altman, Thatcher, Arizona.
SA	OO	C. left ribs. H. left shoulder.	Antonio Feliz, Oracle, Arizona.
-R	OO	C. left shoulder-ribs.	John E. Eagar, St. Johns, Arizona.

Only 1671 Out of 170,000 Ministers Pay Income Tax



Ministers are exempt from the operation of the income tax law—not through any specific exemption in the law itself but because they do not earn enough money to come within the law's minimum requirement. Out of a total of 170,000 ministers in the United States, but 1,671 receive a big enough salary to be required to pay any income tax.

These incomes were not only paid from churches but included private earnings too. Hundreds of ministers have been forced to engage in some occupation outside of the ministry such as poultry raising, bartering, market gardening, etc., to earn enough to feed and clothe their families. These figures show vividly why the Interchurch

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

By Albert B. Reagan.

"Ah, what happens!" shouted an armored Spanish soldier as his shield flashed back the blazing rays of the setting sun.

"You're always having something happen that never happens at all," spoke up a nearby fellow soldier. "What's bothering your mind now?"

"I've found the 'Fountain of Youth' we've heard so much about. Ponce de Leon went to discover and—"

"You've found what?"

"The 'Fountain of Youth,' I tell you. See that foaming, steaming water gushing out of the ground yonder. See the natives camped about it, bathing. You see now why we have had such desperate—"

"Your head must have got too hot," broke in another soldier.

"I tell you that yonder is the 'Fountain of Youth,' that is why our journey through this region has been so disastrous. As you know, our entire route is a trail of fire and blood, a record of desperate encounters. The men we have had to combat against are superhuman because of their bathing in this fountain. See the pool over there is full of bathers now. As a result of their bathing they are of gigantic stature and fight with heavy, strong clubs, with the desperation of demons. Such is their tremendous strength, as we all too well know, that one of them is a match for one of us, though mounted on a horse, armed with a sword and cased in armor."

The conversation above occurred sometime in the winter of 1542-3. The soldiers were of the ill-fated DeSoto expedition. They had sailed from Spain on April 6th, 1538, splendidly equipped to conquer Florida, as all the country drained by the Mississippi river including Florida proper was called. After wandering through the swamps of the south amid terrible trials, DeSoto died and his body was buried in the Father of Waters, the most important event of his long career. Upon his death Luis de Moscoso assumed the command and moved northwestward to probably somewhere in southern Kansas, hoping to meet Coronado, who was then camped near Wichita in the same state, but reaching the junction of the Big and Little Arkansas rivers, he turned back, crossing the Arkansas to the Hot Springs country in his retreat. Coming to the supposed "Fountain

of Youth," as they dubbed the springs, the soldiers plunged into its waters and also drank of same to excess, ten of their number dying from the effects. Convinced of their error in supposing the gushing water to be the long-sought-for "Fountain of Youth," and believing it, instead, to be the "Fountain of Death," at least to a white man, they soon abandoned the place.

This was the beginning of the history of Arkansas's famous hot springs so far as the white man is concerned. The city of Hot Springs which has grown up around the springs is fifty-five miles south of west of Little Rock and has a population of over 14,000. Its first settlers were French trappers who settled there in 1800. In 1832 the government reserved 1000 acres about the springs as a health reserve, which was the first national reservation. The springs are, therefore, held under government control. The city is a railroad center and is the county seat of Garland county. It is set like a gem in the Ozark hills. Its central avenue is lined with bath houses and hotels. The army and navy has a hospital there. Two other medicinal institutions are St. Joseph's infirmary and The Ozarks. There are forty-four springs with a temperature ranging in the neighborhood of 135 degrees. The average amount of water discharged is 1,000,000 gallons per day. The water is palatable and holds carbonates and silicates in solution and contains carbonic acid gas.

The springs now rank as one of the first health resorts of the world. Could DeSoto's men visit the place to-day they would repeat again: "Ah, what happens!"

DANGER OF WILTING

Teddy hated to wash his face more than once a day. Just as vehemently he liked to use the hose to sprinkle the flowers. Father had to remonstrate with him for oversprinkling his flowers. "You'll make them wilt if you sprinkle them at any time except in the morning," he told him. A few days later mother was trying to persuade him to wash his face for lunch. Then grandmother tried to use her influence. "Why, I always wash my face before lunch," she told him. Then Teddy looked at grandma's wrinkles and remembered the flowers. "Yes, and just see how wilted it is," he retorted.

DI	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	Mrs. Frank Seegmiller, St. George, Utah.
UV	OO	C. left ribs-hip. H. left thigh.	Della A. Fiege, Dragoon, Arizona.
O/G	OO	C. left ribs.	G. L. Wilkey, Phoenix, Arizona.
WS	OO	C. right hip.	W. D. and M. C. Baxter, Buckeye, Ariz.
S	OO	C. right jaw. H. right jaw.	W. A. MacDonald, Mesa, Arizona.
DX	OO	C. right hip.	D. Gutman, Phoenix, Ariz.
?	OO	C. left hip.	Geo. E. Bruner, Palo Verde, Ariz.
H	OO	C. left hip. H. left thigh.	Ed F. Zumwalt, Glendale, Ariz.
AF	OO	C. left ribs. H. left thigh.	A. L. Smith, Flagstaff, Ariz.
7AL	OO	C. left jaw to shoulder or ribs or hip.	Hart Cattle Co., Flagstaff, Arizona.
E	OO	C. right or left hip and right or left ribs.	O. L. Hart, Flagstaff, Arizona.
IL	OO	H. left thigh.	Ross Roberts, Palo Verde, Arizona.
	OO	Ewes.	Robert E. Daggs, Williams, Ariz.
	OO	Wethers.	Robert E. Daggs, Williams, Ariz.

PUPILS LEARN LITTLE ENGLISH, IT IS CLAIMED

The average high school graduate, who has studied no other language than English, cannot even understand literary English, much less use it, says Frederick Ireland, in the Atlantic Monthly. He does not know the meaning of the words, though they define themselves upon their faces to those who have a very little knowledge of the foundation tongues.

I do not mean the nomenclature of botany and faunal naturalism and anatomy, of psychology and physical science, though these are easy to one who knows a little Greek. I mean ordinary words one floor above the street. I induced the teachers in our home high school to try their fourth year pupils on some non-technical words. Those who had studied the classics defined the words very well. The students of English pure and undefiled, who excelled even Shakespeare in that they knew no Latin and no Greek at all, presented papers so extraordinary as to be beyond belief without the documentary proof. The first one presented, written by an American born boy who had studied English eleven years in school, contained the following amazing definition:

- Pomp—a dancing slipper.
- Genealogical—gentle, kind.
- Chronic—a record.
- Phosphorescent—gaseous, bubbling.
- Stamina—an excuse.
- Cynical—circular.
- Hypocrite—one who talks religion continually.
- Diaphanous—strong headed.
- Hieroglyphic—a hereditary gift.
- Eugenics—a study of etiquette.
- Sycophant—one-eyed.
- Symposium—sympathy in verse.
- Phenomena—reasons for not doing what should have been done.
- Heirarchy—hereditary rule.
- Farable—capable of being peeled.
- Polynesia—an island in the Indian Ocean near Java.

As to six other words in a list of thirty-four in all he had no views whatever. Thirteen he defined correctly.

This paper was not much worse than the others in English classes about to graduate from the high school. I wished to know if the pupils in other parts of the country knew as little about words they see every day. So the lists were multiplied and sent to schools in widely separated parts of the United States. There is an amazing uniformity in the answers. Ten per cent of all American high school pupils 17 years old or over when they see the word "phenomena" think of it as "a disease of the lungs," 60 per cent believe that the word means an unusual or miraculous happening; not one in a hundred recognizes it as in the plural number; and out of more than a thousand answers not one defined it correctly—always excepting pupils who had studied Latin or Greek. The latter usually expressed themselves well, and understood the words.

Quality Job printing at The Sun office.

N. A. N. S. WILL HAVE BIG SUMMER SCHOOL

Active preparations have been begun for the work of the summer session. The summer circular is off the press and ready for distribution. Activities have been begun to list the city of Flagstaff for available rooms. A special faculty has been secured in addition to the regular corps of instructors. The 1920 summer school will be more comprehensive in its course of instruction than any preceding summer.

Teachers in the state of Arizona are looking with interest and pleasure to this session at Flagstaff. Never before were educational interests as great nor educational progress as noticeable. Boards of education and superintendents are urging teachers to attend the summer schools. Many boards are paying the expense of their teachers or giving them regular salaries when in attendance of such instruction.

Of all the cities in the west, Flagstaff is best suited for intensive study during the months of June, July and August. The pleasant days and the cool nights are conducive to health and work; the magnificent scenery with opportunities for hikes and excursions give the ambitious teacher and student all the needed opportunity for rest and recreation. In a two hours' ride, they may pass from the cool breezes of the Normal school to the torrid heat of the desert.

Flagstaff and vicinity offers many attractive studies to persons who are interested in lava beds, ice caves, cliff dwellings, pine forests, lumber camps and Lake Mary, with its boating, fishing and swimming.

Courses for teachers, prospective teachers, high school students and commercial workers are offered during the summer. Special courses for the advanced teacher in junior high school, and special problems of the non-English speaking children and rural school problems are offered.

Lectures by noted men such as Dr. Winship, of Boston; Dr. Shawkey, state of West Virginia; Dr. Dearborn, of Harvard; Dr. von Klein Smid and Dr. Lockwood, of Arizona; entertainments by Bertha Kunz, dramatic reader, from New York city; the Lotus Quartet; band concerts are provided. Recreation facilities, games and outings are offered.

The dormitories, dining hall, library and laboratories are all at the disposal of the students of the summer session. The training school will be in session the entire period.

SHE WAS TOO PLAIN

Edith Wharton, engaging a maid for her apartment, interviewed one whose name might very appropriately have been Miss Doolittle.

"Of course, madam," said this girl, "you won't expect me to sweep?"

"Oh, no, indeed."

"Nor answer the doorbell?"

"Certainly not."

"Nor—"

"No, no," Mrs. Wharton interrupted graciously. "I expect none of these things from my parlor maid. I only want her to look at, and for that you are too plain."

The Sun's job printing has a distinctive appearance.

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